resisted by the Parliament and, therefore, that has to be dropped. Therefore, Sir, part (a) of my question is that while thinking of restructuring the NTC, will the Government take into consideration the question of production of low value textiles to the common people? Sir, part (b) of my question is that while the Government has envisaged Rs. 9 crores for the production of Janata cloth according to the Congress manifesto—I do not grudge because the Congress name is there—I would like to know that despite your investment, what has been the production, and what are the places where these goods are being sold out because, from my experience, Sir, as Mrs. Sushma Swaraj has said, I would also say that the outlets in the rural areas do not exist, only sign-boards exist. Therefore, part (b) of my question is: What has been the production and what are the places where these have been sent? Sir, part (c) of my question...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many parts?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I am very short, Sir. In West Bengal, there has been a tripartite agreement between the Government of West Bengal, the NTC and the trade unions for the revival. Will the restructuring plan that the Government envisages have any influence on the tripartite agreement that has been agreed upon by all the parties in West Bengal?

श्री अशोक गहलौत : माननीय चेयरमैन सर, इनके सवाल तो तीन-चार हैं और वे मुख्य सवाल से संबंध नहीं रखते हैं। उसके बावजूद मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग प्लान के बाद भी हम देखेंगे कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ जो है, वह एन०टी०सी० बना सके जिससे गरीबों के वह काम आ सके। यह हमारी हमेशा पालिसी बनी रहेगी। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन कितना हो रहा है, वह अभी मेरे पास फिगर नहीं है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को अलग से भिजवा दूंगा। तीसरा पार्ट इन्होंने कहा है अमल्गमेशन के बारे में, वेस्ट बंगाल में तो नया एक्सपैरिमेंट भी किया है वहां की सरकार ने आगे आकर एन०टी०सी० के साथ में, एक एग्रीमेंट भी हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह ज्यादा फुलफिल होगा और वह आगे बढ़ सकेगा। उसी की लाइन पर हम चाहते हैं कि वर्कर्स कोआपरेटिव में भी दूसरी जगह काम हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 2.

Confiscation of properties of persons involved in terrorist activities

*2. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1580 given in the Rajya Sabha on 9th March, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the agreement between the Governments of India and the U.K. to have an extradition treaty and also for confiscation of properties of people involved in terrorists activities has since been signed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Details can be given only after they have been concluded. However, briefly, it may be said that an Extradition Treaty and an Agreement concerning the investigation and prosecution of crime and the tracing, restraint and confiscation of the proceeeds and instruments of crime (including crimes involving currency transfers) and terrorist funds were initialled between India and UK on 27 February, 92.

The Extradition Treaty provides for extradition of fugitive offenders whose crimes are punishable with a minimum of one year imprisonment. The other Agreement provides for tracing, restraint and confiscation of funds of drug traffickers and terrorists and also for mutual assistance in investigations and prosecutions in the case of crimes.

The Agreements are to be signed at the ministerial level shortly.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. And in his statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned that the agreements are to be signed at the ministerial level shortly. Sir, I really do not understand why this delay in taking place. And after signing this agreement between the two countries, what are going to be the benefits? I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government propose to negotiate such treaties with some countries belonging to the European Economic Community also for dealing with terrorists based in some member-countries of the Community. In fact, with the expected liberalisation of our travel rules, such elements might be able to move with relative ease from one member-country to another. Sir, I would further like to know from the hon. Minister the number of terrorists whose properties have been confiscated. Part (c) of my queston is: What is the number of terrorists who are to be extradited under the treaty?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There has been no delay at all in moving in the direction of finalising this treaty, and one of the key reasons why there has been no delay is because there is a convergence in the views of both the countries, the United Kingdom and its Conservative Party Government and our own Government here on the issue of dealing with terrorism, particularly terrorism in India and generally terrorism globally. Sir, the benefits are there in many respects over the existing legislation on extradition between the two countries, and broadly the benefits may be classified as covering substantially the number of offences that are to be brought within the purview of extradition between both the countries, and also very fundamentally removing to a very substantial extent the defence of political offences, the provision that exists in the present legislation. About the question whether we intend to encourage such treaties with other countries of European community, the answer is, Yes, Sir, we do.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Answer to my question has not come from the Minister. I asked about the confiscated properties.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If the hon. Member wants details of properties confiscated and from whom, those details are not available with me. I respectfully submit that it does not arise from the main question. But I will send the details to the hon. Member if she so desires.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: This clarification has been sought by the hon. Member in the main question itself.

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी: दहशत गर्दी पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार ने बरतानिया के अलावा क्या किसी और मुल्क के साथ भी बातचीत की है? अगर ऐसा है तो उसकी तफसील क्या है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है? साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि दहशतगर्दी का जहां तक ताल्लुक है सरकार यह बताये कि मुल्क के अंदर जो दहशतगर्द है और माइनोरिटी पर जो मजालिम मुसलसल ढाए जाते हैं क्या उनकी भी मिल्कियत जब्त करने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी? अगर हां, तो उसकी तफसील क्या है? अगर नहीं तो उसके वजूहात क्या हैं?

†[مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی:

دہشت گردی پر قابو پانے کیلئے سرکار نے برطانیہ کے علاوہ کیا کسی اور ملک کے ساتھ بھی بات چیت کی ہے - اگر ایسا ہے تو اسکی تفصیل کیا ہے اور اسکا کیا نتیجہ نکلا ہے - ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں یہ بھی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ دہشت گردی کا جہانتک تعلق ہے - سرکار یہ بتائیے کہ ملک کے اندر جو دہشت گرد ہیں اور مائناریٹی پر جو مظالم مسلسل ڈھائے جاتے ہیں- کیا انکی بھی ملکیت ضبط کرنے کیلئے سرکار کوئی قدم اٹھائیگی - اگر ہاں - تو اسکی تفصیل کیا ہے - اگر نہیں تو اسکے وجوہات کیا ہیں-]

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Similar type of legislation broadly we have signed with Canada and that is one country with whom we have similar type of legislation. As far as terrorists are concerned whether they commit crime in India and are found in Britain, whether they commit crime outside India and Britain and are Indian citizens and are found in Britain, these and other categories come within the purview of the legislation that we intend to finalise.

श्रीमति बीणा वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो टैररिस्ट्स यू०के० की भूमि से काम करते हैं और अभी कर रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए उनके खिलाफ इंडियन गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कोई केस रजिस्टर्ड किया है? कितने ऐसे केसेज हैं जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत है? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इंडियन गवर्नमेंट ने कितने केस रजिस्टर्ड किये हैं और उन पर क्या एक्शन किया गया है?

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO: Details of the number of complaints are not available with me at this point of time. But I would like to say that this legislation will go in a very substantial manner to help in taking action against terrorists that take shelter in U.K. and that is precisely the purpose of this legislation to be able to take action that could not be taken earlier against the terrorists for commiting such offences either in India or offences which are against India or which have the effect in India while they are in Britain. That is precisely the intention to be able to tackle this problem and that is the intention of this legislation.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Hopefully the treaty will be signed very soon now that Conservative Government has come back in England. I would like to know as to what do you contemplate by terrorist activities under this contemplated treaty? Does it mean only the people who have themselves indulged in terrorist activities, or, also the people who may not have themselves indulged in terrorist activities, but who are openly supporting, aiding and speaking in support of terrorism. This is one thing.

Secondly, in regard to confiscation of properties....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it arise out of this?

SHRI G. G. SWELL: It arises from this. I would like to know whether the Government has submitted to the Government of U.K. the list of people in U.K. whose properties we would like to confiscate because of their activities, or, their support to terrorist activities.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, terrorism consists, broadly, in the use of violence for political purposes, and political purposes, broadly, mean any attempt or effort to overthrow a legally constituted Government, or, opposition to an existing Government. There is no comprehensive definition of terrorism or terrorist offences. These are just illustrative, which give really an idea of what terrorism is all about.

On the point of confiscation of assets of terrorist organisations, this is a different agreement. Apart from the extradition agreement we are in the process of concluding with Britain, this agreement will be for the purpose of confiscation of the assets of terrorists, as well as confiscation of the assets of drug traffickers and assets relating to these offences. The answer, therefore, is in the affirmative to the question whether terrorism alone is the objective of this legislation, or , aiding and abetting terrorism is also the objective of this legislation. Yes, aiding and abetting terrorism is also the objective of this legislation.

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : चेयरमैन महोदय, आनरेबल मेम्बर कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे के प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यू०के० के साथ हमारे कंफे कन्वर्जेन्ट व्यूज हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वे व्यूज कितने वाइट हैं और उसमें कितना टाइम लगेगा कि ट्रीटि साइन हो सके?

मेरे प्रश्न का (बी) पार्ट यह है कि और किन किन देशों के साथ हमारी ट्रीटि होने की बातचीत चल रही है? खास तौर से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ऐसी कोई बातचीत पाकिस्तान

के साथ भी चल रही है या कोई पॉसिबिलिटी है कि उनके साथ ऐसी ट्रीटि हो सके ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The convergence of political views on the question of terrorism, including terrorist activities and confiscation of the assets of terrorists, can be gauged from the fact that India is the only country in the Commonwealth with whom Britain is going to sign such a treaty. As far as extradition goes, India is the only country in the Commonwealth with whom Britain is going to sign such a treaty; with no other country in the world, apart from the U.S.A. and some other countries in the European Community, Britain has such a treaty.

As far as the second agreement on the confiscation of assets, this is the first and the only agreement which Britain is going to sign. This is the position as far as the agreements are concerned.

Secondly, the hon. Member wanted to know whether we are going to sign such agreements with other countries. As I said earlier, we intend to sign such agreements with some other members of the European Community and also with countries who are outside the European Community. But it will be very difficult to sign such an agreement with Pakistan because, at the root of such agreements is, precisely the convergence of political views on terrorism. Unfortunately, who do not share a similarity of views at this point of time regarding, at least, terrorism in India.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the agreements are to be signed at the ministerial level shortly. What does he mean when he says 'shortly'? By what time? How long will it take? This is one thing.

Secondly, has any attempt been made to sign an extradition treaty with Sri Lanka? If not, why not?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The agreements have been initialled. *(Interruptions)* . . .

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: 'Shortly' means what?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The agreements have now been initialled at the official level. They require Cabinet approval of both the countries. Thereafter, some other formalities, they will be signed at the ministerial level. I would also like to inform the House that once these agreements are concluded, they will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will it be in terms of days, months, or years?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It will be in terms of months.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Sir, he has not answered my question about Sri Lanka.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The hon. Member is interrupting me.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: That means it is still in the offing.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, very much. It is a matter of months. On the question of Sri Lanka, we have legislation at this point of time which permits extradition.

श्री सैयद सिब्ते रजी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी टैरोरिज्म के शिकार हुए हैं और तमिलनाडु के एक कोर्ट ने उनके कातिल पर शुबहे का इजहार करते हुए प्रभाकरण पर एक्स्ट्रडिशन के बारे में प्रोसीडिंग्स चलाये जाने का निर्देश सरकार को दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में क्योंकि सीलोन जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उसके साथ इस तरह के एक्स्ट्रडिशन का एग्रीमेंट मौजूद है तो उस एग्रीमेंट के तहत प्रभाकरण को भारत में लाये जाने के सिलसिले में भारत सरकार ने अब तक क्या किया है ? पहला यह और दूसरा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि वहां के प्रसीडेंट प्रेमदासा

ने कहा है कि हम प्रभाकरण को भारत में किसी भी कीमत पर एक्स्ट्रेडिशन की प्रोसीडिंग्स के तहत नहीं भेजेंगे। यदि ऐसा है तो सरकार उसके खिलाफ क्या करने जा रही है? क्योंकि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू है इसलिये मैं सरकार से इस बारे में पोजिटिव जानना चाहूँगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the question relates to extradition treaties with Britain and it is a comprehensive question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that already there is a treaty with Sri Lanka. Now he has put the question relating to Prabhakaran. Can you say something?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would require a separate notice generally, but the report that President Premadasa has refused to extradite or the news like that, has been contradicted by the Government.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: That is not the answer. The President of Sri Lanka has said that he will not hand over his younger brother. Are you going to extradite the President of Sri Lanka himself? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 3.

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: I am not satisfied with the reply. I want your protection. The Minister himself has said that we have an extradition treaty with Ceylon. Under that treaty what the Minister has done in this regard, that should be mentioned. There is no question of a separate notice. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: How can he take it so casually? (*Interruptions*). Why is he dilly-dallying in the matter?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has noted that the House is agitated on this question and he will try to do his best

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He should give an assurance that he will get him. Otherwise, some inferences will be drawn. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is because he is in another country. Question No. 3.

Running of sick NTC mills by Workers' Cooperatives

*3. SHRI SOM PAL:†

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared or propose to prepare any model scheme for running sick textile units of NTC by workers' co-operatives;

(b) whether it is a fact that New Industrial Jute Mills of West Bengal run by workers co-operatives have made a profit of Rs. 6 crores;

(c) whether Government propose to suspend the liabilities of sick textile units on the basis of demands made by the workers who are prepared to run sick units on co-operative lines; and

(d) whether Government have considered the shaping of the model of the workers' co-operatives in sick public units and private units as one of its urgent task?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

चूंकि रुग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनियां (विशेष प्रावधान अधिनियम 1985) के प्रावधानों को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिये भी बढ़ा दिया गया है, राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की रुग्ण सहायक कंपनियों के लिये यह अनिवार्य है कि वे अपने मामले बी० आई० एफ आर० को भेजें। बी० आई० एफ० आर० के समक्ष सुनवाई के दौरान जो कामगार एकक को चलाने के उद्देश्य

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Som Pal.